

THE BRITISH COLONIST

DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; One Month, \$1.00.

AGENTS: S. D. LAY, Victoria; J. W. HIGGINS, Victoria; J. W. HIGGINS, Victoria.

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No. 100.

Albion Iron Works—Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING EXTENDED...

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between...

Albion Iron Works. NOTICE. THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on by the undersigned...

Information Wanted. OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF EDWARD, a son of...

Victoria Brewery, GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR DISCOVERY LAGER BEER IN CASKS, KEGS AND BOTTLES.

NOTICE. AS I HAVE AT LAST COME TO A FINAL settlement in the dissolution of partnership...

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY. Incorporated under the Investment and Loan Society's Ordinance 1869.

THIS SOCIETY IS EMPOWERED BY ITS RULES to receive deposits of money...

Five Hundred Dollars REWARD! WHEREAS THERE IS GOOD REASON for suspecting that the British Columbia...

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A...

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Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

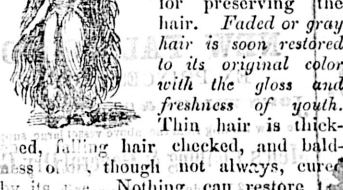


The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly wonderful.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the various diseases of the blood, and for all the various diseases of the system.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. PRICE \$1.00.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. J. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

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PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Miscellaneous.

Ayer's Cathartic PILLS.



Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable?

DR. AYER'S PILLS are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured a little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet.

DEATH OF DR. AYER. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose of your Pills.

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Hotels, Saloons, &c.

Pacific Telegraph Hotel, 200 Street, between Herald and Esplanade, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE MOST COMMODIOUS & CLEAN Hotel in Victoria. It is conducted on the European plan.

GLOBE HOTEL, ESQUIMALT, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WM. SELLECK, Proprietor.

HAVING OPENED THE ABOVE HOTEL nothing but the best WINES, LIQUORS and GALLIES will be kept.

JOHNSON & CO., WHO FOR THE LAST six years have been the Proprietors of the Luck House, with pleasure...

St. Nicholas Hotel, Government Street, VICTORIA, V. I.

Is now Open for the Reception of Guests And is recommended to the Travelling Public as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN REFURNISHED. And particular attention is paid to CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BRICK BUILDING, COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

THIS NEW HOUSE, FIRST OPENED in December, 1868, is built of brick, iron bound, and has a large hall...

ORLEANS HOTEL, CORNER OF KERRIEY AND POST STS., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF IRISH and Maitland, BEE & MUTTON constantly on hand.

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Business Cards.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING. A. H. FRANCIS, HAS REMOVED THREE DOORS ABOVE...

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT for the DODGE Mower and Reaper, Combined, The most approved machine in use...

C. A. NOLTEMEIER, [LATE NOLTEMEIER BROS.] IMPORTER & DEALER IN...

Boots & Shoes, All the Latest Styles received by every Steamer, which they offer VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HENRY SHORT, GUN AND RIFLE MAKER, And Importer of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FIREARMS.

Fishing Tackle, Government Street, between John and Pandora.

VICTORIA MARKET, Johnson Street, SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON.

WALLACE & HUTCHESON, Produce and Commission Merchants, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

FRED K. REYNOLDS, FAMILY BUTCHER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Meats and Vegetables.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY, THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF IRISH and Maitland, BEE & MUTTON constantly on hand.

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Miscellaneous.

JOHN WEILER, Beehive, Corner Fort and Broad Streets, HAS JUST RECEIVED EX ALPURA Stock of Crockery.

Glassware, Finely Chased Cut Decanters and Clear Jugs, Plates, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, etc.

Silverware, Choice of Elegant Styles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Taddy Stands, Cream Jugs, Brum, Plates, Forks, and Spoons &c.

Floor Oil Cloth, From 3-4 yds to 4 yds in Width, Brass Cornices & Poles, ALSO ALWAYS ON HAND.

Jesse Cowper, At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply the wants of the public to his time.

Boots & Shoes, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Fates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

THE LATEST STYLES, Received every Steamer from England and the Continent.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THAT CERTAIN PIECE OF PARCEL, of 1000 lbs, known as Victoria Flour (No. 222) Three Hundred and Twenty-six, having a frontage on Yates Street (No. 60) sixty feet by a depth of (120) one hundred and twenty feet...

NOTICE, MORSON'S Harmless and Effectual Remedies, Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPERINE, the active principle of the gastric juice, in Powders, Lozenges, and Tablets.

CONSUMPTION—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active principle obtained from the Panacea, and prepared as MORSON'S PANACEA, in Powders, Lozenges, and Tablets.

WEAK BLOOD—In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATE has never been known to fail.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S. All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders which must be made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medalists and Juniors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, THE BOXER CARTRIDGES, For Snider Rifle of 670, 770, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifle of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's Army, and also of 450 bore for Military Rifle.

Responsible Government.

It is of supreme importance that the subject of Responsible Government should be thoroughly understood, inasmuch as the people will, in a few weeks at most, be called upon to decide whether or not they desire to have that form of Government inaugurated in this Colony simultaneously with its admission into the Dominion of Canada. It would seem to be a work of supererogation to undertake to prove that the people of British Columbia would be studying their true interests, as well as consulting their own dignity and self-respect, in seeking to enter the Dominion upon a political basis not inferior to that of the Provinces with which they unite. It is scarcely credible that there should be found in the Colony those who would wish it to take a lower political status than that occupied by the new Province of Manitoba. It is impossible to realize that there are those amongst us who would prefer that the local affairs of this Colony should be administered by the appointees of Ottawa, instead of by the choice of the people. And yet, incredible as it may appear, we find a New Westminster paper pronouncing distinctly against Responsible Government! When, however, the idiosyncrasies of that paper are borne in mind, the phenomenon need not occasion much wonderment. It may be mentioned, just as a matter of history, that twelve months ago the paper in question was equally pronounced upon the utter impracticability of the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme, intimating in terms disagreeably plain that any man who would suggest the possibility of such a railway as the result of Confederation was a little better than a well, than he ought to be. Nay, was it not equally pronounced in its denunciation of the whole scheme of Confederation? Now it yields to none even of the most tried and uncompromising advocates of Confederation and the Railway in its enthusiasm in portraying the obvious benefits of both. In truth the editor of the paper in question may be regarded as chiefly remarkable for what we may be permitted to designate as journalistic convolutions—the marvelous facility of adaptation to circumstances—the astonishing grace and agility with which he can right-about-face and wheel into the line of public opinion at the eleventh hour. Thus it is by no means unreasonable to hope that he will in due time be found equally loud in singing paeans of praise of Responsible Government. But we must hasten to the primary object of the present article—that of pointing out the utter untenableness of the objections raised by our up-river contemporary. He says, "To carry out the system, there cannot be less than thirty members in the Lower House, and say, twelve in the Upper Chamber." and, having thus laid down the basis he proceeds to run up the "bill of costs" to \$33,000, as the expense merely comprising the machinery of Legislation appertaining solely to the Legislative Hall," and then exultingly claims to have conclusively demonstrated the utter impracticability of the thing. It might be asked, "What if it should require that number of men and that amount of money to work out Responsible Government? Is British Columbia too poor to carry on self-Government? But what if his basis be all wrong? If with the powers of self-Government the Colony shall have the power to say what that Government shall cost, this whole theory set up on the banks of the Fraser must crumble to dust. Why are thirty members in the Lower House and twelve members in the Upper House a *sine qua non* to the carrying out of Responsible Government? For the matter of that, why is an Upper House necessary at all? Ontario, the most important Province of the Dominion, with a population rapidly approaching two millions, has only one Chamber. Why should British Columbia have two? In the whole history of the discussion of Confederation in this colony this is the first time that a second Chamber has been suggested. And we hesitate not to say that a second Chamber is no more needed than a fifth wheel to a coach. As far as the number of members necessary to constitute the local Legislature is concerned, it is futile to assert that there cannot be less than thirty. There can be only ten; but we have no hesitation in saying that, in the present circumstances of the country, twenty would be ample for all purposes. Then, as to the payment of the members and heads of Departments and clerks, and all that sort of thing, did it not occur to our sapient contemporary that such expenses would accrue whether we have Responsible or Irresponsible Government? The chief difference would be this: Under Responsible Government the people would have full power to fix the expenses high or low; whereas, under Irresponsible Government they would not possess that power. So that, when our contemporary asserts that Responsible Government is incompatible with the whole subject, Responsible Government is a principle which may be worked out by few or by many, with

little expense or with much, just as the people may will it. The allusion to "humbug," "quacks," "professional politicians," and all that sort of thing are scarcely deserving of attention. Our contemporary has acquired the habit of denouncing as "professional politicians" all who take the liberty of dissenting from his own views. It occurs to us to ask "Who and what is the editor of the *Guardian*? Is he not a bungling apprentice in the profession of politics? Surely it will become him to sneer at 'professional politicians'! To conclude, the attempt of our contemporary to demonstrate the inadaptability of the system of Responsible Government to the wants and circumstances of this colony, as a Province of the Dominion, is, we must be permitted to say, one of the weakest efforts it has ever been our lot to witness.

"The Mediterranean of the Pacific."

Such is the title conferred upon the principal paper in *Harper's Magazine* for the present month. The paper is from the pen of the Rev Thomas Somerville, late Minister of St Andrew's Church in this city. It will, therefore, possess peculiar interest to the bulk of our readers, as well on account of the high estimation in which its author is held here as because it treats upon matters of local interest. The paper is written in a fresh, piquant and interesting style, and is illustrated with fourteen engravings and some maps, including admirable views of Victoria, Nanaimo, Port Townsend, Seattle, Olympia, a lumbering scene in Washington Territory, an Indian cemetery, the Indian school at Nanaimo, an Indian camp at Cape Mudge, together with a portrait of 'The Duke of York' and his consort—illustrious Indians of these parts. The paper is chiefly devoted, as its title would readily indicate, to a description—and a vivid and able description it is—of Puget Sound and the various places thereon bordering, together with a passing glance at the larger questions of future empire and international concernment, arising thereout. It may be proper to mention that the occasion of most of these observations was the cruise made in these waters a little more than a year ago by the Hon W H Seward and his illustrious party, of which party the author of the paper under review formed one. Glittering with flashes of wit and flights of humor, we must regret that the length of this interesting paper forbids its reproduction in *extenso* in our columns. One or two brief extracts must, therefore, suffice; and for the rest we must recommend the reader to secure, if possible, a copy of *Harper* for September. Referring to the marvelous transition wrought by the westward course of empire and by steam, the writer says: "It is only a few years ago since the 'Great Northwest' indicated the States of Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, and the States between New England and the Rocky Mountains. Since that time the cry of gold has led thousands of our population across the Rocky Mountains and the glistening peaks of the Nevada range, to the sunny slopes and verdant valleys of the Pacific. Thriving cities have arisen on the plains where roamed huge herds of buffalo. The regions where half-savage Indians reared cattle, and where the traders and trappers of the Hudson Bay held almost undisputed sway, are now organized portions of the republic, with recognized laws and promising institutions. California is now a rich and settled State of the Union, with a future the greatness of which we can only conjecture. The river banks of Idaho and Montana are dotted with camps of gold and silver miners—the hardy pioneers of a great and prosperous country. The broad prairies and the beautiful valleys of Oregon are filled with a sturdy race of agriculturists; the cars creep along the fastnesses where the Indian could scarce find a trail; and the steamers ply for nearly a thousand miles from the mouth of the Columbia—that Achilles of rivers. In Washington Territory, so long the debatable ground, and the scene of Indian massacres, the lumbermen are cutting their way into the old forests, and fleets of trading vessels are lying at anchor in its harbors. Nay, far north, beyond where the Nootka savage strings his shells, and the hardy Hydash shapes his canoe, Alaska is heard knocking at the gate of the republic, seeking entrance where so many others have entered in! 'Westward the star of empire takes his way.' Illinois is no longer in the far West. Minnesota and Nebraska are only frontier States on the way to the true Northwest."

"The railway linking the far West to the far East was opened in July last. The full significance of that important announcement can scarcely be estimated. It will change the aspect of a great and productive region. The Indian already stands aghast as he sees the line of cars—that greatest of all great 'medicines'—rattling along the plains where he hunted the buffalo, and withdraws to the northward. He hears in the whistle of the engine the death-knell of all his race. The trapper hears it, and hurriedly gathers up his traps and little 'skins,' and with his squaw and half-breed brood, retreats before the surging flood of immigration. They hear, not afar off, the rush of waves where soon shall roll a human sea—a sea that shall sweep them before it."

"These regions, of which many knew little, save by the tales that came floating back of the exploits of Jed Smith and Kit Carson, the hardy pioneers; of Skipper Gray, who first breasted the breakers on the bar of the Columbia; of Captain Bonneville, who made his way to them by land; of Sutler, who found a bank of gold in his millrace,—of old Downie, yeled 'Major,' who always 'struck it' where he slept—these regions have all been brought near by the railway. Thousands have left their homes in the East for a month's vacation and a trip to California during the last summer. They have been to see us and gone away again, to tell of our snow-capped mountains, and giant forests, and rocky gulches, with the glittering gold, and pleasant corn-covered valleys and vine-clad hills. To us in the West it seemed as if New York and Philadelphia and Chicago had gone out 'on the tramp.' In August the writer met an author from New York in the Willamette Valley, a professor from Iowa away up at the Cascade Falls of the Columbia, a couple of Senators from Washington staging it through an Oregon forest, the Governor of Illinois at a social

gathering in Portland, dined with the Vice-President on board one of the Oregon Steamship Company's vessels, near to the 49th parallel, had a drink with an Eastern editor in one of the ice-caves of Washington Territory, and spent three of the happiest days of his existence with Seward and his party, on the pleasant waters of the Puget Sound."

The San Juan question—here is his definition of it:

"What is the San Juan question? This, my reader, is a red flag, which, with another called 'the Alabama claims,' is shaken occasionally in the face of John Bull to rouse his color. Serious enough, for more than once it has been nearly the occasion of war between two great countries."

Having given a very readable account of the earlier history of this question, he proceeds to put the case in the following rather lucid way:

"The treaty appears to have been made under the erroneous impression that there was only one channel between the mainland and Vancouver Island. At the time, the Rosario Strait was the best known and the most commonly used; and the Haro Strait has since been surveyed, and is the most direct and best channel. Now the latter, or rather the islands, for there are thirty of them, lie between these two straits; so if the line passing through the middle of the channel, the Rosario Strait, they belong to Britain; but if through the Haro Strait, they belong to the United States. The channel? Are we to understand the channel best known in 1846-46, while they were discussing terms, or the main channel, as now ascertained by survey? The mere insertion of the four letters H A R O would have prevented the 'difficulty'."

"Then follows a settlement of the whole matter in dispute, for which both parties thereto ought to be profoundly grateful: 'We beg very respectfully to settle the whole difficulty, and submit the following proposal to all concerned: During the summer of 1858 a middle channel was discovered, called the Douglas Channel. If it were taken as the boundary, San Juan and a few islands would fall to the British: Oreas, Lopez and all the others to the United States. San Juan is of more importance to the English than to the United States; for, though it does not command the harbour of Victoria, as was ignorantly stated by the British Foreign Secretary, yet it is distant only six miles from Vancouver Island, and commands the strait by which ships would pass from Victoria into British Columbia. At present the Americans have a garrison at one end, and the English at the other. There they are, ready to blow each other off at a signal from their chiefs, yet enjoying the most friendly intercourse—assisting each other to hunt the deer and fish the salmon.'

We should be extremely glad to see more papers from the same pen.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, Sept 7.—The *Moniteur* says orders have been given to barricade the streets. The people are leaving the city in the utmost haste. The Prussians have appeared near.

One of the electors to-day says that King William has announced that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Sept 7.—It is reported that 1200 of McMahon's army are at Mesieres, and 20,000 are between Vancouver and Lachone.

PARIS, Sept 6.—At an interview between Jules Favre, President of the new Republic, and Lord Lytton, British Ambassador, yesterday, the views of the British Cabinet were fully discussed and the assurance given of England's sympathy with France, and encouragement given of the early recognition of the Republic.

LONDON, Aug 17.—The Duke de Grammont arrived here yesterday, having escaped from France via Havre. The Duke states that the present revolutionary government in Paris cannot last, and predicts its speedy fall.

The English Government, in conjunction with other neutral powers, are about to make another appeal to Prussia to conclude peace based on the following propositions: France territory to be held inviolate. France to pay Germany's war expenses. General disarmament of France. Destruction of all fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine. It is believed these terms will be acceptable to the Republic.

PARIS, Sept 7.—The Prussians have entered France via Belfort and are going to Mulhouse. General Vinet with 300,000 men is coming from Sedan to Lyons. It is rumored he had an engagement with the Prussians in which he got worsted.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept 7.—A terrific assault has been made upon the fortifications of Montmedy. The besiegers opened a sharp fire of artillery upon the city. Enemy assaulted the works with the bayonet. Garrison successfully resisted the attack and repulsed the Prussians totally. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood and the French remain at Montmedy. All the Prussian residents within the city are setting fire to their houses and half the city is destroyed.

PARIS, Sept 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre which contains the following points: The policy of France is that of leaving Germany master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia has said he made war against a dynasty and not against France. That dynasty gone France is free. The delegation sent to King William says Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and four thousand million francs.

LONDON, Sept 6.—The citizens of the South German States, including Carlsruhe, Rhine, Mayence, Straßburg and Munich, have petitioned for a Union to North Germany.

ROME, Sept 7.—The Proclamation of stating that France has become a Republic caused profound sensation here. Arrests made by the authorities since the event are innumerable. Hundreds are imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy.

PARIS, Sept 7.—Rumors are in circulation of a difficulty existing between Gen Trochu and the Ministry. It appears, however, that the matter has been arranged and harmony restored. The difficulty arose on a question of arming all classes of the people, which Trochu firmly opposed.

BERLIN, Sept 7.—The Russian Government is about to propose a Congress of the Great Powers. Prussia will certainly decline any participation.

country have also refused to join the Garde Mobile.

LONDON, Sept 7.—A correspondent at Luxembourg writes that the garrisons at Metz is starving, and that beef at Luxembourg is \$2 per pound.

PARIS, Sept 7.—A large force of cavalry which escaped from Sedan reached here this morning.

Later—Evening—No one knows what is to be done here. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. The report is extant that the Prussians are approaching, and the Government is busy distributing places. To-day the troops are marching into Paris, and there is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the cannon on the fortifications.

Utah.
SALT LAKE, Sept 7.—Parties in Cache Valley at work on the road have discovered a huge cave with a stream of water running through it. They explored it with lights for six miles, but found no other opening. Portions of it were so high that the roof could not be seen. Another exploration of the natural wonder will soon be made.

Montana.
CHERRY BLISS, Sept 7.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. Johnson was elected Representative to Congress by a small majority. The women throughout the Territory very generally voted.

California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 7.—More deep water vessels have arrived within the last four days than during the same period for years. The list foots up thirty, of nearly 30,000 tons burden.

President Grant has decided not to start for California before next Spring. He will probably be here in May or June.

Gen Sherman arrived at the wharf at 6 o'clock. A splendid reception was accorded him. The military were out in strength and immense crowds filled the streets and cheered incessantly. He was carried into the hotel on the shoulders of the crowd.

The excitement over the election was almost entirely lost in the reception of Gen Sherman. The taxpayers ticket is generally elected with the exception of Austin (Democrat) for Tax Collector, and Rosenfield (Dem.) for Fire Commissioner. The total vote is about 19,300. The straight Republican and anti-Chinese each polled from 100 to 200 votes.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE MR. COLMAN B. LEVI is no more connected with the undersigned.
Nathaniel, Sept. 6th, 1870. A. MAYER.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Council Chamber, corner of Broad street and Tronch Alley, Victoria, on FRIDAY the 16th inst, at one o'clock, p.m., to take into consideration business of the utmost importance to the Company.
H. GASTON, Secretary.

FOR VICTORIA.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOOL.

LOVETT PEACOCK.

Will leave San Francisco for Victoria on the 15th inst. For particulars apply to PICKETT and HARRISON, San Francisco; or to MILLARD & REEDY, Victoria.

C. Strauss,

Importer of

Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

JOHN KRIEMLER,

Dealer in

COAL AND WOOD,

SPROAT & CO'S WHARF,

STORE STREET.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND VESSELS

supplied at current rates and at Shortest Notice.

ORDERS may be left at the BANK EXCHANGE

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS WILL be held in New Dominion Hall, Colonist Building on THURSDAY Next, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m., to appoint Committees and transact other business.

JOHN JESSOP, Hon'y Secretary.

EDEN WHITE. CHARLES PAGDEN.

Oriental Restaurant.

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BECOME Proprietors of the above establishment, solicit the support of their friends and the public generally.

MEALS 50 CENTS EACH.

A first-class French Cook has been engaged.

Rooms for private parties and families.

WHITE & PAGDEN.

Have You Been There?

Where?

WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE JUST FROM AUSTRALIA.

A man and wife, who have been thoroughly acquainted with the management of a dairy, apply at the Colonist Office.

ROBINSON'S

Celebrated Magic Soap

DIRECTIONS.

For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours, of Five or Six Dozen Pieces.

1. Cut up a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out clothes and water into a tub and let them soak twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such articles as collars, whitebands or any other article very dirty, should be rubbed through the hands a little while before being put into the tub. 2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of your soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to boil, and let it be boiling. After your clothes have soaked wring them out well and put into your boiling water, and let boil from 5 to 10 minutes; then rinse, blue and hang out to dry. If the above directions are followed, we will guarantee your clothes clean and white. 3. For grey: colored and woolen clothes use the same water you soaked and boiled your white clothes with only heating it up again, and pour it over your colored and woolen clothes, and let soak the same as your white clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking it, very dirty. Then rinse in clean water warm as your hands will bear, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours.

Put the soap into two gallons water, and let boil until thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to cool, you will have two gallons of beautiful SOFT SOAP, as good as Common Soap for general house purposes. E. ROBINSON & R. J. McDONELL, FACTORY—James Bay, Victoria; B. C.

New Advertisements.

AN EVENING SCHOOL.

WILL BE COMMENCED ON SATURDAY NIGHT the 1st of October at New Dominion Hall, Colonist Building. Young men in need of educational help can obtain further information by applying to W. HARRISON.

SUGAR.

THOS. LETT STAHLSCHEIDT OFFERS FOR SALE,

EX 'BYZANTIUM' FROM HONOLULU

NOS 1 AND 2 SUGARS, IN LOTS TO SUIT.

COMMERCIAL ROW, Victoria, 6th September, 1870.

TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to Thrash for his old customers and the public generally for Five Cents per Bushel and furnish six horses and four men. H. SIMPSON, South Saanich.

CALIFORNIA BROOM Factory, AGENCY.

50 DOZ. NOS. 1, 2 AND 3, CALIFORNIA

FROM HONOLULU!

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG BYZANTIUM

CARGO OF SUGAR, various grades MOLASSES, PULU, BESS BEEF, DAIRY SALT.

For Sale by J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Wharf street.

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY

BALMORAL.

ALL THE ROYAL PALACES SOLELY

Supplied since 1848 by Royal Warrants from Her Majesty and H R H the Prince of Wales; also, H R H the Duke of Edinburgh and the Navy.

EX Alpha from Liverpool, in Bulk and Case, in Bond of Duty Paid.

For I cases apply to JNO GORDON MCKAY Sold Agent for British Columbia.

TO LOAN.

\$900 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on good security at moderate interest.

Apply to MR JOHNSON, 1011 1/2, Victoria, B.C., Government st. Victoria.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN DONALD HOLDS MY Power of Attorney during my absence from the Colony, to appear for and defend the said THOMAS TROUSDE.

Victoria, V.I., August 18, 1870.

NEW FALL GOODS

EX PRINCESS ROYAL.

JOHN WILKIE & CO.

Are now landing from the above vessel large supplies of

Men's Clothing & General Dry Goods

[Also—21-2 point White, Green, Black and Scarlet

Blankets.

WHARF STREET, 16th August, 1870.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

Ex Schooner A P Jordan.

150 KEGS NO. 1 & NO. 2 SANDWICH ISLANDS SUGAR.

Also—50 BARRELS MOLASSES.

A CASAMAYOU & CO.

Patent Chimney Sweeper!

BENJAMIN WAKEFIELD

CHIMNEY SWEEPER AND CLEANER.

He is prepared to execute all orders in that line

or to appear for and defend the said THOMAS TROUSDE.

ALL orders left at Fell & Co's store, Port street will be attended to.

Colony of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, to wit:

A COURT OF ASSIZE AND GENERAL

will be held on the 10th day of October, proximo, at the Court House, Victoria, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon, before the Hon. Matthew Hallis Begbie, and the Hon Henry Pering Pelow, Chief Justice of our Lady the Queen, assigned to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, misdemeanors, offences and injuries, whatsoever and whosoever within the said Island committed to the said Court, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers who have taken any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner and witnesses, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand at the Sheriff's Office, Victoria, on the 6th day of September.

A. D. 1870. A. C. FLIOTT, High Sheriff.

FOUND

ON THE SAANICH ROAD, LAST EVENING, a BAG containing articles of value to the owner which may be had on application at the Colonist Office.

SUGAR and MOLASSES

JUST RECEIVED, PER "A P JORDAN"

from Honolulu,

700 KEGS NO 1 AND 2 SUGARS,

SUPERIOR MOLASSES.

For sale by JANION, RHODES & CO

7/2

Shipping.

FOR HONOLULU

THE BRIG BYZANTIUM, Captain CALHOUN, This vessel will have quick dispatch for the above named port. For freight or passage apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART.

Puget Sound Steamer.

PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS CAN rely upon the U. S. Mail Steamer

ALIDA.

CAPTAIN.....E. A. STARR,

Arriving here upon schedule time every MONDAY evening and leaving every TUESDAY night.

The above steamer is new and staunch, and all her appointments first class.

FARE and FREIGHT as CHEAP as any other Line.

au313m

The Collegiate School

WILL RE-OPEN

Thursday, September 1st

TERMS.....\$1 PER MONTH.

RENEWAL.....\$1 PER MONTH.

PREP. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.—ONE

month's notice required for the withdrawal of a

Pupil.

THE REV. FRANK B. GIBBONS, Principal.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT

Victoria, comprising Lots Nos 1, 2 and 3, Block 51,

with Buildings and Ways erected thereon for hauling

vessels, together with capstans, chains, blocks, etc.

This site is an excellent one for hauling up vessels, and

the property can be

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Friday Morning, Sept'r 9, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.
Sept 8—Stmr Enterprise, Swanton, Now Westminster.
CLEARED.
Sept 8—Stmr Enterprise, Swanton, Now Westminster.
Slip Yellow Lane, Spence, San Juan.

DIED.
In this city, on the 7th inst., William Western Dunford, aged 44 years, late of Penryn, Cornwall, England. Burial from Dominion Hotel this day at 2 p.m., which friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Auction Sales To-Day.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Yates street, will sell at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, Town and Country Property.

County Court.
(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)
Thursday, Sept 8, 1870.

Ab Queen vs Dodd and Yates.—This case, after occupying several hours, was adjourned one week with a view to its being withdrawn from this Court.

Gibbs vs Dunlop and Norris.—This was an action brought to recover the value of a horse, \$300, sold by Cook, of the Nelson circus troupe, to J G Norris, and alleged to have been the property of the plaintiff. Plaintiff was non-suited.

Gorris vs Long and McLean.—In this case the plaintiff claimed \$34 70—\$20 70 for the use of his flag and for his services at the Mechanics' Picnic in August last, and \$14 70 for damage to the flag. Mr Bishop appeared for the defendant, and Mr Johnson for the plaintiff. The defendant objected to the particulars being insufficient, and quoted authorities to show that date and date of authorities should be furnished. The objection was sustained and the case adjourned for a fortnight, with leave to amend.

Doughty vs Allport and McLean.—This was a similar case, the claim being for \$22 75 for labor in connection with the picnic. Mr Johnson, for the defence, raised the same objection as in the preceding case and with the same result; but on the application of Mr Bishop, for the plaintiff, two witnesses who were about to leave the country were examined.

THE ARTFUL DODGER AGAIN.—On Wednesday we took occasion to expose a very glaring attempt to vindicate the base desertion of the cause of Retrenchment by Mr DeCosmos during last session. In replying to that merited exposure, our obscure local contemporary is content to assert that he finds the explanation "strictly true," and to reproduce a letter published in the *Evening News* last March, written, we are told to believe, in that spirit of irony for which its author is chiefly remarkable. Our contemporary asserts his former statement to be "strictly true." We assert that it is made up of misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood. The former is sufficiently obvious. The latter is susceptible of proof; and we hereby agree to furnish proof upon the following condition: Each party to place one hundred dollars in the hands of a third, to await the result, the stake of the loser to be handed over to the first Department of this city. The proposition is plain. The terms are simple. Will our contemporary accept?

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday at 4:30 p.m. She brought about a dozen passengers and a small freight. Among the passengers were Mrs Beaumont, a Sister of St Ann, Hon Mr Allen, Mr Emery and Mr Levi. The brig Lucas was loading stone at Newcastle Island and will sail to-day for San Francisco. There are no vessels loading coal. The Vancouver coal company have given notice that on and after the 1st of October they will reduce the price for digging coal 10 cents per ton and all the employees will have their wages reduced in proportion. Titus is repairing the bridge. A Chinaman fell over the quarry on Monday and was seriously injured. Reis fell heavily on Tuesday and Wednesday. The steamer Emma had arrived from Burrard Inlet and will sail for Chemainus to-day to tow a raft of logs to Burrard Inlet.

GREAT QUARTZ DISCOVERY.—Two quartz miners lately from White Pine have passed two weeks to prospecting the hills in this vicinity for gold and silver-bearing quartz and at last have good reason for exclaiming "Eureka!" Specimens of the out-crop have been assayed by Mr Bacon and yielded at the rate of about \$17 of gold to the ton. The lead is wide and well-defined and the discoverers are confident that they have struck a mine of wealth. The locality is at present a secret.

LYONING COURT.—A Court for granting retail licenses was held yesterday, at 11 o'clock, with the following Justices on the Bench: J D Pemberton, A O Anderson, Kenneth McKenzie and W F Tolmie. Enquiry Application was made by R E Jackson, Esq, on behalf of John Stevens for a license for the Lake House. Justice Pemberton retired from the Bench and the application was granted by the three remaining Magistrates.

NOTICE.—Selling off at half-price, the entire stock of British Columbia Photographs, unequalled for their variety and quality, also 1000 doz of Indian Cards de Visite, which will be sold without reserve. Mr Dally having disposed of his business to the Messrs Green Bros, offers the above at half the original price during the present month only; and all persons indebted to Mr D are requested to call and pay their accounts on or before the 20th inst.

GOOD BYE TO THE INSIGNIA OF IMPERIAL POWER.—On Wednesday afternoon the Eagle—emblem of Imperial France—was removed from the flagstaff of the French Hospital and cast into the street. Subsequently it was picked up, the head and wings cut off as souvenirs and the body deposited in the hospital—perhaps for surgical treatment and good nursing.

NEW WOOD AND COAL YARD.—Mr John Kriemler, late of Spratt & Kriemler, has opened a Coal and Wood Yard on Spratt's Wharf, foot of Cormorant street, where he will keep a constant supply of the best articles in his line. Give the "Chief" a call.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon there will be a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at New Dominion Hall, to decide upon a site for the Show and for the transaction of other important business. A punctual attendance is desirable.

THE ISABEL.—This steamer called at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Port Townsend, she will return on Monday afternoon with the Alida's passengers and freight which will be transferred at Port Townsend. We understand that a proposition to carry the mail twice a week between the Sound ports and Victoria has been submitted to the Colonial Secretary for consideration. The Isabel will be fitted up in a style similar to our crack boat the Enterprise.

THE CITY.—The present member for District No 2—apparently convinced that his chances for re-election by that constituency are about as substantial as one of Green's Ghosts—has intimated his intention of standing for the City. There will then be three candidates in the field for this representation, viz:—Dr Holmoken, Mayor Trimble and Mr DeCosmos.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Mr Lumley Franklin will hold an important sale of real estate at his rooms to-day, commencing at 12 noon. The sale will comprise many choice parcels of real estate in town and country, homesteads and farms. On some of the property a credit will be given.

NEW STORE AT NANAIMO.—Mr S D Levi, a well-known business man and agent for *The Colonist*, has dissolved his connection with Mr A Mayer and will shortly open a store at Nanaimo on his own account. A new and commodious building is now in course of erection for Mr Levi's accommodation.

THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY are contemplating a sale of their property to the Colonial Securities Company of London. The Securities Company have made an offer for the mine, a small interest to be reserved by the present shareholders.

MOUNT DOUGLAS QUARTZ.—A company of six has been formed to work the Cargotich-Piper lead on Mount Douglas. A shaft will be sunk in the lead to a depth of 15 or 20 feet with the object of testing the rock, which it is believed will be found to be very rich at that depth below the surface.

FOR VICTORIA.—The fine schooner Lovett Peacock has been put on the berth by Messrs Pickett & Harrison at San Francisco for this port to sail on the 15th inst. She will come consigned to Messrs Millard & Beedy.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.—A contemporary thus demonstrates its neutrality:—"Hurrah for the French! Hurrah for the Germans! May the best man win!" Surely that will cover the ground.

THE steamer Enterprise will sail for New Westminster this morning at 10 o'clock, carrying the mails and Barnard's Express for Cariboo.

H.M.S. SCYLLA returned from the cruise to the East Coast yesterday morning.

Departure of the King of Prussia for the Rhine.
Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, Aug 1.
When leaving for the seat of war the Emperor Napoleon, significantly enough, did not think it advisable to pass through the streets of his loyal city of Paris. He had doubtless good reasons for this first piece of strategy in the campaign. However martial an aspect the French capital may have borne during the last few weeks, there is a strong party opposed to the war and the Emperor was not at all certain of the reception he would have in setting out for his dangerous journey eastward. It was different with the King of Prussia. Through a dense crowd of enthusiastic subjects, through a continuous line of shouting, bowing and saluting well-wishers, William I drove yesterday afternoon from the palace to the Potsdam station. With him went the Queen, graciously responding to the cheers of the public and unable to repress her tears at the thought of the journey her husband was about to take. At the terminus which was decorated with flowers and occupied by an immense multitude, the King was received by Moltke and Bismarck, his Military and Diplomatic Premiers. As on several preceding occasions of a similar nature, the well-matched couple are his companions in the present trip. It was a moving scene when the King embraced his Queen, when all voices were hushed while the two were shaking hands for the last time and when the burrahs which had momentarily ceased thundered forth again directly his Majesty had taken his seat in the carriage. Count Bismarck and General Moltke likewise became the heroes of a perfect ovation before they could enter the car. Repeated "Hochs" marked the moment of departure. With ladies waving handkerchiefs and muttering blessings, with men pressing forward to get a parting look at the King, the train began to proceed slowly on its way. It carried the leaders of Prussia to the field whereon her destinies will be decided; but it left behind a nation no less capable of enduring reverses if reverses are in store, than of compelling success if courage and ability can insure it.

HIS Majesty's parting Proclamation has been probably telegraphed to you. It is short, unpretending and truthful. It holds the enemy responsible for the horrors of war, announces the determination of the King and people to defend and save the country and grants a full pardon for political crimes. Though the number of persons affected by this amnesty is very small it has produced a good impression.

THE GRACES OF WAR.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Metz, states that among the prisoners taken by the French in the skirmish at Niederbronn were two officers of the Baden army, who upon their arrival in Metz were lodged at the Hotel de l'Europe, where the correspondent himself was dining. These officers were about to join the table d'hôte, when a messenger arrived from Marshal Le Boef to bring them to his quarters; and an hour afterwards they were seen to return from the dinner table each with a lady on his arm, one being the wife of the Marshal. I must not add our correspondent, conceal the fact that a group of officers who were taking their coffee upon the terrace were rather dissatisfied with this good-natured action of the Major-General of the Army. There exists in certain military circles of high rank a strong feeling against Prussia and her allies.

Why We Ought to Fight for Belgium.
From the London Spectator, Aug 6th.

The country has decided to defend Belgium, even if attacked by Prussia and France in combination, and the country has decided rightly. It has been guided mainly by an instinctive sense of its duty and its interest, by a feeling which it could no more analyze than a ploughman could analyze the reason why his eye shuts to keep out a glare; but reason will only deepen the resolve which instinct has suggested to be wise. One of the very few cases has arisen in which it is better for a great people to be beaten, and to endure the all but unendurable consequences of defeat, than to shrink from the duty to be done. We do not lay quite so much stress as some of our statesmen probably will do upon the bare fact of the guarantee we gave in '31 and repeated in '39, for '39 is a long while ago, and we have guaranteed many things in our history which, from effluxion of time, or change of circumstances, or modifications in opinion, we should certainly make no effort to secure; but the Treaty of England and Belgium is one which we are bound in honor to enforce. We not only make it in this generation, but we have been implicitly renewing it ever since. There never has been a time within all those years when the English Government, and Parliament, and Press have not publicly assumed, as one of the fixed facts of politics, that England would arm to preserve the independence of her little ally. The political existence of Belgium has all that while been dependent upon a belief which we have officially and non-officially encouraged, that in the one dangerous contingency we should stand her friend, and that contingency has at last arisen. We are face to face with our obligation, it is the very obligation we agreed to fulfil, and there is no want of energy from the weaker party that we should proceed to fulfil it. Belgium has done nothing to invalidate the compact, has given no provocation, has shirked no duty, has exerted every power she has to make our task lighter, has remained from first to last what we hoped she would become—a free, progressive, orderly little State, no tempting to invaders because of her freedom, her progress, and her prosperity. Every conceivable circumstance which could make an agreement binding exists in the case of Belgium. Our contract was made with eyes open, it has never been rescinded, formally or informally; we possess the power to fulfil it, and even if our interests were more obscure, our duty would be manifest, and must be performed. For thirty years the independence of Belgium has made prosperity more possible in Britain, by diminishing the insurance we must otherwise have kept up; and to desert her now is to receive premiums for a generation, and then evade on false pretences payment of the money insured. As it happens, however, it is our interest to pay. With Antwerp in the hands of a great military and naval power, splendidly organized—prompt and sudden enterprises, and utterly unscrupulous—a power such as France would be if Napoleon won the Rhine—we should not, indeed, be doomed—for long before we are doomed we will try what the world can do against the united Anglo-Saxon race—but we should be compelled by external danger to modify all internal institutions, to remodel our lives into an army, to establish a conscription, to double our taxation, to engage with eager personal anxiety in every Continental intrigue which threatened to set loose our most dangerous foe. The pressure of France upon our policy, our taxation, our internal advance, always severe, would be doubled, and we should be compelled to ease the burden by maintaining costly, anxious, and it might be most immoral, alliances. We should be bound to alliance with Germany and peace with America by letters we dare not break; should shiver whenever the *Times* attacked a Bonaparte, and go through a panic whenever the Foreign Office of Paris sent us a cold reply. The mere cost of such faithlessness in cash would, in a few years, be greater than the cost of fidelity; while the cost in character, in independence, and in the best results of our insularity would be incalculable. Antwerp must not be French, even if this were all; and this is nothing to the loss we should sustain upon another side. Our historic position would be gone. If we abandon Belgium, the one European spot not our own which the Continent expects us to defend, we must recede from the Continent for ever, must retire from our place in the civilized family of mankind, and either sink into the position of a larger and more paperized Holland—a Holland full of great estates and people with too little to eat—or confine ourselves to the task of civilizing Asia; sink, as it were, without willingness and without ennobling faith, from statesmen into missionaries. No one will trust us, for we shall have broken an obligation we acknowledged because it was inconvenient to fulfil it. No one will fear us, for we shall have skulked our duty out of sheer cowardice in the one case in which our interests and our duty combine to make a demand upon our manhood. No one will like us, for how is it possible to like the cordial friend whose words are so smooth, and who is sure to run away?—and no one will respect us, for we shall be of those who are weak, not from want of strength, but from febleness of heart. If ever there was a State which had reason to dread such a position, it is ours. Already the conditions of existence here are becoming too hard. Already life is becoming too grey, too arduous, too wanting in peace, and enjoyment, and imaginative charm. Let us but cease to be England, let us forfeit our history, abrogate our position, surrender that charm of prestige by which we are still protected, which still makes us feel ourselves a separate and mighty people, which still colors lives otherwise drab, and still soothes imaginations which otherwise would be diseased from incessant contemplation of our social evils, and what is there to keep us here? What for bid us to transport ourselves, our wealth, our energies, our traditions in an ever-increasing stream to swell the resources of the mighty and kindred people across the Atlantic, to repeat on a wider scale the Irish process, till there is left of England nothing save an historic tradition, and an island Germany may annex for the sake of its subterranean wealth? Of all races under heaven, ours is the one which can least stand up against the loss of self-respect. We are proud of our respectability. Is there one of us who does not know the wretched, purposeless, useless, degraded being an Englishman is who has lost it? We are proud of our soldiers; ask any old officer what an English regiment is like when it has run away. We are proud of our women—look at the soulless drab who, for any reason, be it only misery or loss of caste, has ceased to be proud of herself. We, of all races on the earth, cannot descend. And if we skulk from the side of Belgium now, when she, with all her powerlessness, is not skulking, we shall descend as no race ever descended, in the fullness of strength, voluntarily, and from physical fear.

But are we able to do our duty? We are thirty millions of Anglo-Saxons, as closely

packed as any army on its march—possessed of every requisite for war in profusion—no reproductive that we are filling continents—so rich that our waste is a byword in the world, and the loss of half our wealth would probably make us happier—so capable of organization, though as a nation not organized, that every undertaking we attempt succeeds, and that we rule ten times our own numbers—with a fleet in such order that we have time for any experiment or any effort, and we ask if we are able. Ask the Yankees if they would face the Continent rather than surrender their greatness, present and to come? What stops our making an army except ourselves, or organizing ourselves like Germans except our indolence, or fighting on our own system for a time no other people could endure, except our love of luxury and comfort? We can do what any nation can do, more, if our history may be trusted, than any nation can do; but we will not even press that argument. We can, at all events, be beaten, instead of skulking before defeat. Are there no occasions on which it behoves a nation to do its duty without fear, and leave the consequences in the hands of the Providence it has obeyed?

These are 'extreme' views, we know, and we put them forward as extreme views, holding it sometimes good for a people to look the worst fall in the face; but practically, what is it that in the worst event, the invasion of Belgium by a triumphant Bonaparte, is demanded of us? To sacrifice, say for two years, our surplus wealth—our savings—and give up to slaughter as many citizens as we now yearly give up to emigration. That is the whole of the demand, pressed home in its most brutal form; and we contend it is a smaller demand than that which is made upon us by those who bid us retreat, a loss less than that which would follow the loss of our self-respect. There is never any lack of men among us when active work is to be done; the single necessity is money. Two millions more a year will keep our navy in possession of the seas, twenty will keep at any point of the Continent an army of 80,000 men perpetually renewed. Is there any State in Europe which for five years would maintain unexhausted a war against that force?

T. N. HIBBEN & Co. having for a period of years appropriated a certain class of books for a circulating library, more for accommodation that profit, have by a fair experiment tested that in consequence of the destroyed and missing numbers issued, the result to them has been a positive loss. With thanks, they respectfully recommend to their subscribers in future to avail themselves of the better facilities offered them at the *Mechanics' Institute* for \$1 per month.

A SIMPSON, TAILOR, begs to announce that he has commenced business in the above line on Government Street, between Fort and Broughton, and from the long experience he has had in the business in first class houses as CUTTER, respectfully solicits a share of public support.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABRAHAM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving 12 1/2 cents Hair-cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents. That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

MR GRO OTTO has removed his Barber's establishment to one door above Murray's butcher shop, on Johnson street. Shaving 12 1/2 cents; Hair-cutting, 25 cents.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained at all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

Auction Sales.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN—Continued.
AUCTION
THIS DAY
SALE OF
Real Estate
CITY & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Is instructed to sell on FRIDAY the 9th of September, 1870, at his Salesroom, Yates street, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Property:

Discovery street—
Lot 745, full size
Lot 747, do
Lot 748, adjoining the above
View street—
House and Lot 790, full size
James Bay—
Lots 7 and 8, Princess street, being subdivision of town lot 1772

ALSO,
Homestead Property—
House and lot 828 Johnson st, with 3-roomed cottage thereon
BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE,
Spring Ridge property—
Lot No. 44, near the School Reserve, containing 11-2 acres of garden land
VICTORIA WEST—
Lot 73A, corner of Esquimalt street
Lot 73, adjoining the above
Lots 74 and 75, adjoining the above
Lot 78, cor of Catherine st
Lot 88, cor of Edward st
Lots 80 and 87, adjoining the above

ALSO,
Saanich Road—
Section OVII, close to Stevens' Hotel, containing about 137 acres
Part of the purchase money can remain at a low rate of interest;
Acts of sale at buyer's expense
LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
se2 Auctioneer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
NOTICE.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED FARM (age contents unknown) will be sold at Public Auction by
LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
To pay Freight and Storage on
SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER
via
Package.....CA ANGLES
Box.....E O BROWN
Parcel.....D CRAIG
Parcel.....D FLANDERS
Box.....T CHODGES
Box.....DRSM HARRIS
Package.....FE HOYT
Package.....P K HUBBS
Bale.....N CLITTETON
Case.....H MITCHELL
Trunk.....G NORTON
Carpet Mk and Hatchel.....C HOYAL
Box.....J D HICKETT
Hydraulic Nozzle & Fixtures.....W F & Co, On Package.....CHAS SHOOT
3 Boxes.....D SPENCER
2 Cases.....HENRY SMITH
Package.....J E TULLOCK
Trunk.....H D WHITE
Package.....W D WARNER
Package.....CHAS CATO
Trunk.....MRS THOMPSON
Package.....O H HARRIS
7 Boxes.....DR HUTCHINSON
Bale, Package and Hatchel.....NO MARK
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
VICTORIA, August 20, 1870. au21 td

NEW GOODS
EX PRINCESS ROYAL.
Thos. Wilson & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
Crossly's Super Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets; Fringed and Drawstring Curtains; Blankets, Blankets, and a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, &c.
MASONIC HALL,
Government street, Victoria. au21

BASS' ALE
INTERESTING AND HEALTHY,
New Brew,
PER HARK PRINCESS ROYAL,
au21 2m HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO.

WANTED.
A NURSEMAID IN A SMALL FAMILY
Apply at The Colonist Office. au23

MR. HELMOKEN
MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE,
No 12, Victoria, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay, in the evening. au2

Betts's Capsule Patents
Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are injurious, BETTS being the original inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

Auction Sales.
R. F. Pickett & Co.
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
HAVING TAKEN THE FIRE-PROOF
Warehouse, No 120 Yates street, adjoining the Bank of British North America, would respectfully solicit consignments of Merchandise, Stock, Furniture and Real Estate
Cash Advances made on Consignments. au2
Reference to San Francisco—Pickett & Harrison, 318 Front Street. au27

J. P. DAVIES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOMS—Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street, near Yates.
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ON HAND—60 DOZ. NOS. 1, 2 & 3 BROOMS
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SOAPS—CASTILE, IN BARS & CUTS,
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Henry Nathan Jun'r & Co
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SHAWLS, a large assortment
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UPON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,
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Miscellaneous.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

**Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.**

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of mankind, has been higher and higher their estimation of its benefits, and more and more known its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable helper against them. While adapted to the treatment of disease and to young children, it is

of the sinuses, the most common cause of the dangerous complications of the throat and lungs. As a prophylactic against such attacks of *Group I*, should be administered to every family, and indeed as also a safe effective remedy for the coughs, all kinds of colds and with this antidote for them.

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Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. It is always relieved and often wholly cured.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

So generally are its virtues known that we need not exhibit the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

of World War Ague, intermittent fever, Chills, Biliousness, Bilious Dyspepsia, Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, wherever it is most injurious to the system, it is equally efficacious in its cure in the more delicate cases, and is literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Its efficacy is certified by the acknowledged superiority of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Malarious fevers, periodic fevers, and all the various forms of malarial localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

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For *Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints*, it is the only remedy that has been found to be reliable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AXEL & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold everywhere.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting

LABELS
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sentenced by Mr Justice Phillimore

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 20th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACK
WELL'S, SHAIKH BACHIOU was sentenced, by the Subst
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TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OIL MEN
STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liab-
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carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE

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Miranda, Ylang-ylang and Macassar Oil,
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The Cheapest Perfumes of Paris and London.

Tooth, Hair & Nail Brushes for Goshel, Kent,
A LARGE STOCK OF
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 And a General Assortment of TOILET ART. CFS.
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